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The Wilson Cabinet.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN has been an indefatigable politician and orator for thirty years. The only office ever held by him, either by election or by appointment, was that of Representative in Congress for two terms. He has been defeated on several occasions for public office, thrice for President of the United States. His administrative and diplomatic abilities are yet an unknown quantity. He will enter President Wilson's Cabinet not as one chosen for manifest fitness to be Secretary of State, but because of supposed political and personal expediency. The continent contains nobody who hopes more earnestly than THE SUN that Mr. BRYAN may prove his capacity to conduct the foreign affairs of this Government with sophisticated dignity and such conspicuous success as to make American patriotism rejoice.

Apart from the special duties of Mr. BRYAN's new post there has been exercised by most Secretaries of State the additional function of chief adviser and assistant director of the Administration's policies. It is true that during the past four years this traditional function has been almost forgotten by the people, owing to the unusual self-restraint of the Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX. If Mr. BRYAN seeks to assert the former influence of the place at the President's right hand it is well worth remembering that in his original programme for the perfection of the United States Government both in its machinery and its administration, as announced by him seventeen years ago, there remain these specific reforms to which as a constructive statesman he is definitely committed:

1. Limitation of the Presidency to a single term;
2. Passage of bills over a Presidential veto by simple majority in each house of Congress instead of requiring a two-thirds vote as now;
3. Abolition of the life tenure of Justices of the Supreme Court and other Federal Judges, and their election by the people for limited terms;
4. Extension of the principle of the initiative and referendum;
5. Acquisition and operation of the telegraphs by the Government.

These are some of the Bryan doctrines, the Bryan policies and the Bryan issues which may gain new impetus by the circumstance of this gentleman's translation to a post of great political importance and advantage.

WILLIAM GIBBS MCADOO, untired in public office, is a man of genius, a man of the world, a financier of unquestionable resourcefulness and an executive of demonstrated ability. He stands (at present) high in the esteem and confidence of the new President. He will carry to the Treasury Department both the habit and the sapience of large affairs. If any of our readers desire a closer acquaintance with the more personal and intimate characteristics of his interesting mind—his humor, his sentiment, his sane and friendly attitude toward the world, his literary skill—they will find the material for appraisal in a very remarkable sketch of Woodrow Wilson contributed by Mr. MCADOO to the current number of the *Century Magazine*. It is a document of significance concerning its author as well as its subject.

There are few lawyers who will not hail with approval the selection of JAMES CLARK McREYNOLDS to continue in the Department of Justice the work of enforcement of the laws of the land in which he has already had so much experience and won such signal professional success as Assistant Attorney-General and specially retained counsel for the Government in some of the most important of the anti-trust cases. We venture the opinion that nobody will be quicker to recognize the excellence of this appointment than the Hon. GEORGE WICKESHAM, who goes out of office to-day or to-morrow with an honorably earned reputation as perhaps the most efficient Attorney-General the country ever had. In character, in vigor, in special knowledge of the field of jurisprudence which now occupies so large a part of the activities of the Department, Mr. McREYNOLDS measures up to the high standard set by Mr. WICKESHAM during the Taft administration. This is high praise.

As little is known to the country of LINDLEY M. GARRISON of New Jersey as of any other person whose name appears in the now generally accredited list which we are considering. The appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey's court of equity to be the civil administrator of the land military forces of the United States seems to be the result of an eleventh hour transposition

of the pieces in the difficult Chinese puzzle. All that can be said is that more than once in our national history a good lawyer has made the best of Secretaries of War.

In another column a correspondent points out that the Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS of Raleigh is one of the prize fruits of amateur journalism. His eminent qualifications for the management of the nation's naval affairs we hasten to assume, subject of course to reversal of judgment, if necessary, for an interminable affection for JOSEPHUS renders us hopeful of his usefulness in any post of responsibility to which a sometimes humorous Destiny may see fit to assign him.

ALBERT SIDNEY BURLISON for the Post Office Department is the recognition, in the person of an able and businesslike legislator with fourteen years' experience in Congress, of the non-Bryanized part of the Texas Democracy. WILLIAM COX REEDFIELD of Brooklyn is a manufacturer and a man of brains. His preference over LOUIS D. BRANDEIS of Boston for the Department of Commerce, or for the Department of Commerce and Labor in case the new Department of Labor does not come into being, is a token of same intentions and therefore matter for general congratulation. There is no known reason for criticizing the selection of FRANKLIN KNIGHT LANE of California, now chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be Secretary of the Interior, or of Professor DAVID FRANKLIN HUSTON of Missouri to the Department of Agriculture.

In a general way it may be said that in the building of his Cabinet Mr. Wilson has been governed by his own independent judgment except perhaps in the case of Mr. BRYAN—exercised mainly with a view to working efficiency and modified to the usual extent by geographical considerations. It is an interesting fact that of the eight cabinet officers born in this country and therefore in the line of Presidential succession, five, like the next President himself, are of Southern birth, while only three are Northerners.

The Fight on the Border.

The clash between troops of the Ninth Cavalry and Mexicans on the frontier near Douglas, Ariz., was unfortunate, but no serious consequences are likely to come of it, even if the Americans crossed the border in pursuit of the assassins. Evidently the provocation came from the other side of the boundary line, and whether the aggressors were Mexican rebels or regular soldiers the Huerta Government has no ground of complaint and will undoubtedly make all the amends in its power.

In the past several agreements have been made between Mexico and the United States to permit the crossing of the border by the soldiers of either nation to deal with raiders, who in most instances have been Indians, but sometimes bandits. When Mr. EVARTS was Secretary of State in August, 1878, he laid down the principle that "the United States Government cannot allow marauding bands to establish themselves upon its borders with liberty to invade and plunder United States territory with impunity, and then, when pursued, to take refuge across the Rio Grande under protection of the plea of the integrity of the Mexican Republic."

How much stronger is the case for retaliation and pursuit when shots are fired upon United States army officers from the other side of the boundary line. At this time of tension between the two countries, which has been only partially relieved by the establishment of an experimental government in the city of Mexico, President HUERTA can ill afford to let the collision near Douglas pass without immediate investigation and full reparation.

The "Money Trust" and the Interlocking Directorates.

The report of the Pujó committee to Congress in almost its first words withdraws the charge, which was originally made the basis of the investigation, that there is a definite "money trust" in the United States. In place of this is substituted a declaration that an indefinite "money trust" exists. This will strike most people as being something of a come down, and an impression of this nature is further conveyed by the air of vagueness and assumption that characterizes the report as a whole. Perhaps this was due to the obvious haste with which the report was prepared; but the committee admits that it practically confined its investigations to the operations of leading banks and trust companies in two or three great cities. As to conditions that might be disclosed elsewhere, it is taken for granted that these could not in any way change the general verdict pronounced.

The whole atmosphere of the report is of surmise and intangibility and is very reminiscent of the speeches which Senator PEPPER of Kansas used to deliver in the old days of Populism. No attempt was made to discuss the question whether the consolidation of financial interests that has taken place is or is not the result of a natural process of business evolution similar to that which has occurred in all of the leading commercial countries of the world; whether this concentration has or has not been greater in recent years in the agricultural sections of the country than in the city of New York or even in the entire East; and whether all this supposed concentration has been in any way hurtful or oppressive and has not served in the widest sense the best interests of the land. The printed testimony taken at the investigation is not yet available, but we do not understand that there was the slightest evidence adduced before the committee showing that banking credit in the United States has ever been denied to a prospective borrower who could show that his loan was justified by ordinary business expediency in times of a normal money market.

The arguments and conclusions of the committee are supported, practically, by a single pin, a chart prepared by a Mr. SCUDDELL, an accountant employed by the committee, which showed that the names of something less than two hundred men appeared with more or less frequency upon the directorates of various large corporations whose headquarters were mostly east of Chicago. From this, so it was maintained, the inference was clear that these men are in control of a large portion of the financial resources of the country and that they constitute the long sought "money trust."

Now, we venture the opinion that it will take something more than this to convince the American public that a money power has got hold of our business by the throat and is strangling it for some abhorrent purpose of its own. We doubt if even Senator PEPPER, if he were alive, would be found to express very great consternation over the circumstance that there are two hundred rich men in the country who meet at times as directors of corporations, and would on the other hand be surprised if circumstances were different. It will occur to every one upon a moment's reflection that the financial resources referred to in these assertions are only in a small way lendable resources. They consist in by far the greater part of fixed capital, money invested in railway organizations, in general business enterprises and in industrial plants of every description. Nor is the supposition other than utterly ridiculous that these men do not have diverse business interests, that they are not business rivals animated by separate ends and purposes the same as other men, and that they hold meetings in secret like a Council of Ten or an Interior Brotherhood of the Carbonari and decide what business in the country they will elevate and what destroy and what men they will make rich and others poor.

We are bound to say that in our personal view the "interlocking" of directorates, as it has been carried on in recent years, has been carried on in one or two quarters further than it should have been, and this not because of any improper purpose, but because the "locks" of the thing were not sufficiently heeded. We believe that in a number of cases of this so-called "interlocking" exactly the same results sought to be achieved could have been achieved in other ways just as precisely and effectively, and without leaving ground for just complaint or even suspicion of financial interests, going on that was prejudicial to the welfare of the country. We think, for instance, that public sentiment and the sentiment of bankers does not look favorably upon the application of the voting trust idea to the control of banking institutions in the one or two instances where this has occurred. But even as to this, a reaction from such extreme forms of concentration is already in full progress in the business world; nor do these exceptional instances lend any support whatever to the sweeping generalizations of an adverse character made by the Pujó committee or justify the interference with prevailing business methods proposed by the committee as a remedy.

Very Womanly and Tender.

Perhaps nothing else in the British woman's war has touched as many straining minds and found faithful hearts as this profound observation of ADELTA JOHNSON, the American sculptor: "The suffrage face is very womanly and tender."

The American sculptor means "the militant suffragette face." A face that shapes itself tenderly and longingly even before dull masculine eyes.

"We are going to set fire to a theatre in Dublin to-night." "To-day we shall blow up that scoundrel LOYD GEORGE's house." "Vitriol in the mail boxes to-morrow." "It is time to do something awful, what do you say to destroying the National Gallery and the British Museum?"

Womanly and tender devisers and abettors of malicious mischief, of arson, of murder.

Has any reader of THE SUN a contemporary print of Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWNING? Her womanly and tender face broods over us through a century.

Will the Grass Grow?

TAMA JIM removes his expert and experienced hand from official agriculture to-day after sixteen years of unceasing devotion to the onerous duties involved in making the rain fall, the sun shine and the grass grow. His has been a fruitful stewardship. The appropriations for the Department of Agriculture were never so large as they now are.

Mr. WILSON has held his job under three Presidents. How tenacious his grip has been is shown by the number of changes that he has witnessed in the other departments since he moved to Washington:

	Mc-	Roose-
Secretaries	Kelley	vett
Of State	3	1
Of Treasury	1	3
Of War	2	3
Of Interior	2	2
Of Navy	1	6
Post Office	2	5
Justice	3	1
Commerce	1	3

For years it was an article of Republican faith that Secretary Wilson "carried the farmer vote in his pocket." There must have been a hole in that pocket last year. He knows better than any other man in conspicuous office how to avoid responsibility and to that may owe something of his long tenure of office.

Mr. WILSON is one of the greatest stayers the country has known.

After Sixteen Years.

Sixteen years ago a Democratic Administration ended, and with it seemed to end for a long time the hopes of the Democratic party, hopelessly divided and justly beaten at the polls in 1898 for its divergences from the traditional

Democratic policy and the honest economic policy of sound money.

Heir of financial mistakes and disasters in which he had no hand, heir of the Sherman silver purchase act and of the Baring failure, GROVER CLEVELAND went out of office, hated for what was best in him and blamed for a legend.

The Democratic party, which returns to power to-day in obedience to Republican division, is or seems pledged to all the wild innovations, except free silver, that have kept it out of office, and excluded it as dangerous, for those symbolic sixteen years.

Is it superfluous to remind the temporary occupants of the dais that they are an insignificant minority; that in so far as they seek to put upon the stage the thrice beaten whimsies of Mr. BRYAN they go back to an outworn public; that the borrowed plays which only Mr. ROOSEVELT can play to the rapture of his audience, an audience that is not and cannot be Mr. WILSON's, ill befit a Democratic stage; and that if from misunderstanding of the essential American desire for prosperity and forwardness and too poetic or dramatic or magazine belief in the political exploitation of and injury to thrift and property a Democratic Administration should follow the eminent example of Mr. ROOSEVELT's, it might very well be that the new Administration would end by its conscious choice in what GROVER CLEVELAND'S ended in by no fault of his?

The instinct of self-preservation, the passion for good times, the good old, bad old, "bourgeois" desire of the American people for a fat savings bank book and a few shares in safe corporations, these will control in the end.

Persons who cling to "the treason of the Senate" might take the trouble to notice how rich the Hon. SHELLEY MOORE CULLOM's devotion to "the interests" has made him in more than half a century of public life.

Texas has an Attorney-General named LOONEY—Columbia State.

The present and the future seem to be his, and his opinions are symbolized by his name he can't long keep out of Federal office.

Is there anything that looks hotter than a red plush car seat in summer?—Baltimore Sun.

Ever see VICTOR MURDOCK, M. C., of Kansas?

Dr. WILEY says girls should not be allowed to flirt until they have learned to cook.—Albany Argus.

He forgets that flirting comes by nature, while cooking is the gift of fortune, genius or the schools of domestic science.

A sex line in government is just as absurd as a color line.—Des Moines Leader.

Still, there does seem to be a color line; and if governed and governing men—well, they say women aren't absurd, who is and what are they?

The course of justice begins with trial by jury, progresses through appeal to the higher courts, and ends with pardon on the doctor's certificate.

Some of the United States Senators are looking to Senator Root as possible Senate leader in the incoming Congress. This plan does not meet the views of some of the Mississippi Senators.—Lexington Journal.

How many Senators does Mississippi have?

Hen lays square eggs.—Headline.

At last the ultimate consumer is avenged.

At the last moment much will depend upon the weather man.—Springfield Republican.

The last moment, "the last syllable of recorded time," will be the weather man's happiest. There will be nothing more to predict.

Under the referendum in Missouri 5 per cent. of the voters in two-thirds of the districts—between 3 and 4 per cent. of all the voters of the State—can suspend the most popular law ever passed for a period of two years.—Kansas City Journal.

If this be true, it seems to show that the referendum is only another form of rule by the minority and that "the people" are a minority even in CHAMP CLARK'S State.

Referring to a report that the British Government had acquired the dreadnought Reshad-I-Hamis, which was building at Barrow for Turkey, Count ERNST VON REVENTLOW declares that an Anglo-German agreement is impossible if Great Britain thus surreptitiously strengthens her navy. If this atrocious crue had made other inquiry he would have learned that the construction was stopped on both the Reshad-I-Hamis and her sister ship the Reshad V. sometime ago, and that they were advertised for sale.

Great Britain will probably acquire both of them, Turkey being bankrupted by the war, but presumably the United States or any South American country could have had them.

The Letter Attributed to Lee.

Gianelli Bradford, Jr., in the Boston Transcript. The long letter attributed to Lee, which you reprinted from THE NEW YORK SUN, was the invention of a clever newspaper man who had access to Lee's manuscripts at Arlington during the war and compiled this production, using some extracts from authentic letters. I suppose in spite of all protest, the document, which rather lucid Lee in its excess of preachment, will go down to future generations with the cherry tree story of Washington.

"All's Well"

To-day, at last, the "fine" go out.—To-day the "outs" come in.

The first must face a fast, no doubt. The last, a feast begin.

The shift is just a simple white of Uncle Sam's—and note

How little change it makes in him.

'Tis but a change of coat.

Though parties come and parties go,

Like the proverbial clam,

He calls to their ebb and flow;

Nor cares a taker's dam.

Then let them sink, or let them swim!

Afloat, or high and dry.

We're not reckless but with him

The tide continues high.

And, whether of the "ins" or "outs,"

Let none of us despair,

Nor fall a prey to anxious doubts,

For Uncle Sam's "all there."

We'll welcome Wilson to his post—

Speed Taft upon his way.

He will, who now appears as host,

Be guest some other day.

GEORGE B. MOOREHEAD.

THE VOTING PROBLEM.

Is There a Fundamental Difference Between Masculine and Feminine Minds?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I had been told that Mr. Root's remarks on the suffrage question might bring out some of the "winning" arguments on either side of a subject about which so much is said that is not pertinent. Mr. Root approached the question of the question in his statement that the "endowments of woman made her less fitted for the limited field of human endeavor which is the choice of men and measures to guide government. He did indulge in the usual rhapsody about woman, which Mr. Shaw criticizes, and he rung in the customary "Almighty and our Maker," which permitted another critic to wax sarcastic; the statements and the criticisms of them are beside the question. Mr. Root did not say, as one woman inferred, that woman is superior to man; he said she wasn't inferior, but different, and she seems to be speaking mentally, of course. Does this difference mean that she is less fitted for the function of voting?

All the talk pro and con about such points as child functions as child bearing, bread winning, woman protecting or home building is equally irrelevant; these are fundamental affairs of the species. The voting problem is an outgrowth of the greater or less instinct or habit of the mind. This habit has called for government, for rules to modify or check primitive impulses. To repeat, there are no difference fundamental, not due to habits of thought between the masculine and the feminine mind which would make the latter less efficient from the viewpoint of voting? The chief drawback to suffrage as we have it, male suffrage is that it is too emotional instead of weighing a subject in its various aspects we jump at conclusions and acting on "instincts" of our reason, what little we have, to support that conclusion. Is this tendency to be increased by woman suffrage? Is the feminine mind more emotional, i. e., more spontaneous, more immediate in its reaction to use a favorite phrase, more intuitive in its judgments?

In a word, is the woman's brain less endowed with inhibitory centres? We have been brought up to think so, is there any ground for the belief except just "bringing up"? If there be, that would not mean mental inferiority, but only difference. The apostles of music and literature and art, the denizens of bohemia in general, are certainly not inferior mentally to hard headed business men, though they are more impulsive in their mental processes. If the feminine mind in general is more impulsive than the masculine, then we shouldn't have suffrage; if it isn't, then we should. I have heard, for other things equal, the larger the expression of judgment the better.

That many men are very emotional and many women little so is again beside the point. It is a question of the average of the sex. We had long haired men and short haired women before the days of suffrage agitation. We can't legislate because of freaks; nature's view of a deviation from sex type may be imagined in noting that while but a small percentage of normal women have a crop of hair on the face about 40 per cent. of the female inmates of insane asylums have it. The antics of some suffragettes are no argument against suffrage; every new movement is apt to be a little queer at first, and in one case, the larger the expression of judgment the better.

"A WOMAN."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., February 23.

Organism or Mechanism?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: On page 4 of "The New Freedom" Mr. Wilson tells us:

"Life is not a machine, but a living thing. It falls not under the theory of the universe, but under the theory of organic life. It is accountable to Darwin, not to Newton. It is directed by environment, necessitated by its tasks, shaped to its functions by the sheer pressure of life."

That is, according to Mr. Wilson government is an organism and must be treated as an organism.

Let Mr. Wilson speak of the "growth" of our economic system. All growth is naturally organic, and if our economic system has had a "growth" it is an organism as well as our form of government.

Let Mr. Wilson immediately pass to the metaphor of a house whose "foundations" must be "systematized," and all the old parts of the structure "threaded with steel." &c. This represents our economic system as mechanism. On page 111 we have a key to this somewhat startling rhetoric. Mr. Wilson says: "Permit me to mix a few metaphors." Why ask permission to do something which he has already done so extensively a scale?

Our disinterested reader will conclude that our economic system is fully as amenable to Darwin as our Constitution "and shaped to its functions by the sheer pressure of life."

CHARLES EDWARD STONE.

NEW YORK, March 3.

Launching of the Woodrow Wilson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The Woodrow Wilson ship of state is launched upon the ocean wide. Freight and cargo, the nation's hopes, are piled upon her deck. Her mission is for truth and love and home and land.

And golden fortune yet to be. And this the true America.

And work for human liberty.

With sunny sea and rolling wave. Our ship of state shall glide along.

Escaping hidden snags and rocks. Her steel ribbed stanchions thick and strong.

With Pilot Wilson in command. As he leads her on, the nation's pride.

And all the people cheering him. Through wind and rain or sleet or snow.

Our confidence will help him. That holds the helm of splendid state.

And every brave American. Will wish him to be truly great.

White bright as meteors flashed and hurried. The Stars and Stripes from hour to hour.

Shall wave across the future years. And be forever a world power.

JOHN A. JOYCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.

From a High School Girl.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I am a pupil in the Washington Irving High School and I feel very sorry for the Washington High School girl whose letter appeared in your newspaper to-day. We have no student government, but our own ways we think to them.

Our principal is just and always takes the part of the girls. They cannot revenge themselves by "failing" the girls because the students hardly get in this school. The teachers know they are paid their salaries to promote the girls, not to mean to them and ruin their careers by "failing" them.

NEW YORK, March 3.

Art as It Is!

Bing! Bing!
 Bing! Bing! Plunk!
 But in a twinkling
 Of line and color tied
 Fit him in the head!
 Don't feed him no bread.
 'Tis that what Mary said.

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AMATEUR JOURNALISTS.

Boys of the '70s and '80s Now Disturbed in Various Ways.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I am interested in the letter of Mr. Sherman Fougus on "Amateur Journalists of the '70s and '80s." Clement Chase of Omaha is still publishing the *Excelsior*, which he edited, printed and published at the age of 12 or 13 in the early '70s.

The following former amateur journalists of the '70s and '80s are still following journalism, and there are undoubtedly many more whose names I cannot recall at the moment: Josephus Daniels of Raleigh, N. C.; Charles Scribner, Joseph Dana Miller, Samuel A. Wood, George F. Cais, William K. Grant, J. Fred Crosby of New York; George E. Putnam, W. L. Terhune, William Howe Downes of Boston, Henry L. West of Washington, William H. Murphy of Philadelphia, Delevan W. Gee of Steamboat Springs, Col.; Stanton S. Miller and Benjamin Newson of Oklahoma and Fred Pinkham of Newmarket, N. H.

James M. Beck, Charles H. Young, Moses H. Grossman of New York, William H. Dennis, John W. Garner, Charles W. Darr, Edgar L. Feyer, of journalists of the '70s and '80s. Formerly of St. Louis, Charles S. Elgert of Omaha and Howard McCarter of Chicago are lawyers.

John H. Gibbons, who published a paper in Grand Rapids from 1873 to 1875 and wrote the name of "The Boston Post" is now a captain in the navy and superintendent of the United States Naval Academy.

J. Austin Fynes, Marc Klaw, Mark Leuchner and Alex. W. Dingwall are theatrical managers.

Louis Kemper, who edited and published the *Union Lance* in the early '80s, is a textile manufacturer in Philadelphia.

Ralph Van Vechten of Chicago, O. M. Joffers of New York, G. Heldel Louden of Philadelphia and Gustave Weinberg of New York are bankers.

John Cotton Dana, who published the *Acorn* in Woodstock, Vt., in 1872, is the accomplished librarian of Newark, N. J. Henry E. Leeler is the City Librarian of Chicago.

Nathan Cole, formerly of St. Louis, is Democratic State Chairman for California and Ralph Mercall, formerly of Providence, is Republican State chairman for Washington.

The organization of amateur journalists of the past known as the Fougus will celebrate its tenth annual reunion in New York on April 26 and those boy editors of the '70s and '80s not yet affiliated with it are cordially invited to be present. I will gladly send a copy of the official organ, the *serif*, containing full particulars, to all who are interested.

CHARLES C. HETMAN.

BROOKLYN, March 3.

The Three Rs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: One might suppose that the proscription to control of the course of study in public schools into the hands of the Board of Education rather than in the hands of a body of "experts" would result in some serious blow to "reading," "riting" and "rithmetic," but those subjects are quite likely to be retained and nervous folk should be reassured on the matter. Some persons are making bold to say that these three subjects will be restored rather than